

fight, cutting out a circle about a two
 ight, as smooth as if by a dia-
 mending no other damage.

Newark Advertiser says the first
 Society in this country was be-
 igned at Allentown, N. J. It was
 the "Sober Society," and was composed
 of

Allen, of New Haven, had to his
 oin: taken from the ruins of
 which cannot be less than 2,000
 old.

biting off the nose of a woman,
 Norris, of Newburyport, Mass.,
 been sentenced to a five-year im-
 in the State Prison.

people have made a "Society"
 "Society," or "Society," and
 world and nations of the world.

1000

Charles Dunlap,
WHOLESALE and Retail
GROCER & TEA DEALER,
Corner of Howard and Lexington Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Has on hand a general assortment of Groceries,
Teas, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
Feb. 7, 1859. ly

Susquehanna House,
OPPOSITE Calvert Station,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fare reduced to 10¢ per day.
 J. A. BLADE, Proprietor.
 JANUARY 17. 64
 M. D. HARRING. EDW D F. CARROLL.
Harding & Carroll,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Fire Proof Warehouse and R. R. Depot,
 No. 124 North Howard Street,
 BALTIMORE, MD.
 Feb. 14. '65. 1y
 JOHN C. EXELLER. H. A. PRICE.
Kneller & Frick,
 FLOUR & PRODUCE Commission and For-
 warding Merchants, North street, opposite N.
 C. R. Depot, BALTIMORE.
 JANUARY 17, 1865. 1y
James H. Bosley,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 Nos. 124 and 126 North Street,
 BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE (Cows, Hens, etc.) having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and willing to continue that alone.) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give satisfaction to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Canned Goods, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 14, 29, 1915


DANIEL B. WHITEY. JOHN A. SPOPE.

White & Swope,
Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, COATS, & STUFFED GOODS; also, in fashionable Men's Linen, Silk, Felt and Fur HATS. S. W. Cor. Baltimore and Howard streets, Baltimore, Md. (Nov. 29, 1928)

Howard House,
Corner Howard and Baltimore Streets, BALTIMORE, Md.
New Proprietors. Fare reduced to \$1.00 per night.

A. SHIPLE, Proprietors.
 J. N. HUCK, Proprietors.
 January 24, '59. ly
Peter Zay & Son,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in
 CORN, Corn Meal, Guanoes,
 OATS, Rye Chop, House Dust,
 HAY, WHEAT, Phos. Lime,
 FLOUR, Field Seeds, & Ground Flaxseed.
 Nos. 147 & 148 North Howard Street,
 Jan. 17, '60. ly BALTIMORE, MD.
Light, Light!
WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR JONES'
PATENT LAMPS, superior to all other
 in the market. Also dealers in COAL OIL and
 LAMPS of every description.
 Constantly on hand COAL OIL of the very
 best quality, which we will sell at the lowest
 market price. All orders promptly filled.
 J. M. JONES & CO.,
 No. 1 S. Liberty st. (near Baltimore,
 Jan. 17. Ga Baltimore, Md.)
 P. O. Box 1111 Ga.

WARRANTED.—R. F.
STARKE & CO., Cor.
of North and Centre Streets,
opposite N. C. R. R. Station,
BALTIMORE, Md., Manufacturers
of FRENCH BURNS,
Importers and Dealers in Burr
Blocks, Building Blocks, Leather
and Gun Belting, Gal-
vanized Plate, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quali-
ty. Also, Columns, Castings, and Esophias Mill
Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 7, 59. ly



BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located
COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS.,
BALTIMORE, Md.

The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular
Commercial College in the United States,
DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR YOUNG MEN
Desiring to obtain a thorough Practical Business
Education.

Every Young Man has a Counting Desk to him-
self, and is separately instructed.

SIXTHS IS ATTRACTIVE FROM NEARLY EVERY
SIDE IN THE CITY.

The most Comprehensive and Thorough Course
of Study, and the only
PRACTICAL METHOD OF INSTRUCTION
Are here introduced.

No Copying for Trade or Commercial Purposes. Terms in
 Advance. **BOOK-KEEPING AT THE**
BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
 This method of instruction is nowhere else intro-
 duced in this country.
 Every Young Man should write immediately
 for one of those large and beautiful Ornamental
 Circulars, representing the exterior and interior
 view of the College, Pennmanship, &c., which will
 be sent, by return mail, *free of charge*, with Cata-
 logue containing list of students, terms of tuition,
 opinions of the Press on our new system of **Book-**
Keeping, &c.
FACTS:
E. K. LOSTER, Principal—Lecturer on the Science
 of Accounts, Business, Customs, &c.
J. M. PHILLIPS, Professor of Book-Keeping and
Commercial Calculations.
H. H. DAVIES, Associate Prof. of Book-Keeping.
N. C. TAYLOR, Professor of Pennmanship.
T. M. WILLIAMS, Esq., Mercantile Law.
REV. E. Y. REESE, D.D., Commercial Ethics.
TEACHERS:
 Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. Joshua Vansant,
 Hon. Thomas Swann, Wm. H. Keighler, Esq.,
 Jacob T. Davis, Esq., William Knabe, Esq.
 The time usually required to complete the full
 course, from 8 to 12 weeks.
 A DIPLOMA is awarded to all Graduates.
 Large Circulars and Catalogues sent *without charge*,
 &c., sent *my mail free of charge.* Address
 Feb. 7, 1859. **E. K. LOSTER, Baltimore, Md.**

Dr. Baakee

TREATS ALL DISEASES—DR. BAAKEE will give special attention to the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Crouping, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention to the treatment of all Skin Diseases—Lumbago, Lumbal Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also chronic diseases pertaining to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Scald Heads, Wens, Swellings and Tumors of every description and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the Cancer, and restore perfect vision to the Eyes without the use of the knife or needle, and he cures all diseases of the

EYE AND EAR,

without the use of the knife or needle, and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful Artificial Eyes, and Tympanums, or Ear Drums, suitable for either sex and all ages.

Dr. Baeske is one of the most celebrated and skillful Physicians and Surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in nearly every principal city in the world. All letters directed to Dr. Baeske, (enclosing ten cents) and all questions pertaining to any disease, shall be promptly answered, and all Chronic diseases will be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, that will require his personal attention. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DOCTOR BAESKE

No. 74 Lexington St., between Church & Liberty
April 11, '59. [Jan. 31, 1y] Baltimore, Md.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

A BATTLE AT MONTEBELLO.

The foreign news announce the first battle between the French and Austrian armies. It occurred on the 21st inst. at Montebello, the scene of one of the hard fought struggles of the first Napoleon, and where his favorite Marshal, Lannes, won his title of Duke of Montebello. The number engaged on the side of the Austrians is said to have been 15,000, under General Stadion; and on the side of the French 6,000 or 7,000, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. The French represent the Austrians as being lost from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, and their own loss at six or seven hundred, many of whom were officers. Two hundred Austrian prisoners are reported, who were sent to Alessandria, and some of them had already arrived at Marseilles in France. Another affair of smaller moment had taken place on the far left of the allied forces, where Gen. Cialdini had forced the passage of the Stura, and Gen. Bressola, who was operating with the Austrians, had been driven back, with the loss of several hundred men. The New York papers comment at length on this news. The Herald says:

In this first fight we have some glimpse of the stamina of the respective combatants. On each side they were led by experienced officers of high standing. General Stadion is a well known Austrian officer, and he is indicated also by his having been placed in command of the advanced guard of the army. General Forey, who commanded the French, obtained a high reputation in the Crimea. The Austrians made the first attack, and were driven back only after a hot fight of four hours, and were not pursued. Considering the number of troops engaged, the loss on both sides is large, and indicates the tenacity of both parties in the struggle.

There is another incident in the reports that is worthy of notice, as it indicates the effect of the presence of the Emperor on the French troops. The number of officers killed is reported to be large. Although Louis Napoleon was not on the battle field, he was at Alessandria, in the immediate vicinity, and his presence being felt by a feeling of emulation of the old Napoleon's glory, each one felt that he was fighting under the immediate eye of the Emperor. With them it was glory or the grave. The fountain of all honor was at hand to witness their heroism, or to have and soothe their wounds. When Francis Joseph reaches his camp—for which, at the latest accounts, he was preparing to leave—there will be a similar inspiring effect. It will not be felt in the Austrian ranks, and the result will witness one of the fiercest struggles for one of the fairest portions of the earth that history has ever recorded. The opening conflict was sanguinary, but who can foresee what rivers of blood will yet flow from the fountain now opened at Montebello.

Montebello is on the extreme right of the French line, close to Parma on the east, and not far from Lombardy to the north. It is a small town, the distance from Alessandria, a little less than half way, the whole distance being only 65 miles. It would seem, therefore, as if the French were pushing on their right to strike at the capital of Lombardy.

It is a curious historical coincidence that the battle of Montebello was the first fought by the troops of Napoleon I. after crossing the Great St. Bernard in 1800. It was one of the bloodiest and fiercest ever fought. In this battle, Napoleon I. had then only 16,000 men, of which number were new soldiers, who had never seen a shot fired; and with these he was to arrest the desperate march of an army of 120,000 veteran Austrians. It was necessary for him to divide this little band to save it from being cut to pieces before he could receive reinforcements. With a shattered force, he moved from point to point in Lombardy, with lightning glance his eagle eye perceived the movements and combinations of the enemy under Melas. He knew that a great and decisive battle must soon take place, for Melas was rapidly concentrating his army from all points. To Lannes and Murat he issued the following brief but remarkable order:

"On the 8th, or 9th at the river Stradella, on your hands 15,000 or 18,000 Austrians. Meet them and cut them to pieces; it will be so many enemies less upon our hands on the day of the decisive battle we are to expect with the entire army of Melas." The prediction turned out true. An Austrian force of 18,000 troops advanced and pushed the French strongly on the heights of Montebello, which they placed upon the hill sides which swept the plain. It was of the greatest moment that this body should be prevented from combining with the other vast forces of the Austrians, Lannes met them with only 8,000. Yet they rushed on the foe with a shout of enthusiasm. Their ranks were swept with a storm of grape shot. Said Lannes, "I could hear the bones crash in the division line, and I saw the blood with blood, his face blackened with powder, and his uniform soiled and torn by the long strife. Napoleon smiled in silence, but did not forget the heroism of Lannes, whom he afterwards created, from this battle field, "Duke of Montebello"—a title which has descended to his family to this day. It was the same hero who had before saved the fight on the terrible bridge of Lodi, where the French were mowed down by the Austrian cannon like grass, and Napoleon's generals said it was impossible to advance. "Impossible is not French," said Bonaparte, as he seized a standard and rushed forward shouting, "follow your general." Lannes, however, was the first to cross the bridge. He dashed past his leader, plunging his horse into the ranks of the Austrian ranks, and grasped one of their banners. At that moment his steed fell dead beneath him, and half a dozen swords glittered above his head. With heroic strength and agility he extricated himself from his fallen steed, leaped upon the horse of an Austrian behind the rider, plunged his sword into the body of the rider, and buried him from his saddle. He was the first to reach the Austrian ranks, and he was the first to be killed. The bridge and the battle were won. For this deed of terrible energy Napoleon promoted Lannes on the spot.

The battle of Montebello was not without its influence on the immortal victory of Marengo, which was fought immediately after, (June 14,) and was closely connected with it. The 20,000 Frenchmen under Napoleon met 40,000 Austrians, including 7,000 cavalry and 200 pieces of cannon, which irresistibly swept Napoleon's troops before them till Demas, so anxiously expected, arrived with a reserve of 6,000 men, arrived, and changed when the battle was deemed lost. The tide was turned. The Austrians were overthrown with terrible slaughter. Twenty thousand men of both sides lay dead on the field. Demas, the greatest general Napoleon ever had, was among them. The first consul was left with only 10,000 men. He was deeply bowed, and his eyes were closed. He was carried to his tent, and he died there. The bridge and the battle were won. For this deed of terrible energy Napoleon promoted Lannes on the spot.

The battle of Montebello was not without its influence on the immortal victory of Marengo, which was fought immediately after, (June 14,) and was closely connected with it. The 20,000 Frenchmen under Napoleon met 40,000 Austrians, including 7,000 cavalry and 200 pieces of cannon, which irresistibly swept Napoleon's troops before them till Demas, so anxiously expected, arrived with a reserve of 6,000 men, arrived, and changed when the battle was deemed lost. The tide was turned. The Austrians were overthrown with terrible slaughter. Twenty thousand men of both sides lay dead on the field. Demas, the greatest general Napoleon ever had, was among them. The first consul was left with only 10,000 men. He was deeply bowed, and his eyes were closed. He was carried to his tent, and he died there. The bridge and the battle were won. For this deed of terrible energy Napoleon promoted Lannes on the spot.

The battle of Montebello was not without its influence on the immortal victory of Marengo, which was fought immediately after, (June 14,) and was closely connected with it. The 20,000 Frenchmen under Napoleon met 40,000 Austrians, including 7,000 cavalry and 200 pieces of cannon, which irresistibly swept Napoleon's troops before them till Demas, so anxiously expected, arrived with a reserve of 6,000 men, arrived, and changed when the battle was deemed lost. The tide was turned. The Austrians were overthrown with terrible slaughter. Twenty thousand men of both sides lay dead on the field. Demas, the greatest general Napoleon ever had, was among them. The first consul was left with only 10,000 men. He was deeply bowed, and his eyes were closed. He was carried to his tent, and he died there. The bridge and the battle were won. For this deed of terrible energy Napoleon promoted Lannes on the spot.

The battle of Montebello was not without its influence on the immortal victory of Marengo, which was fought immediately after, (June 14,) and was closely connected with it. The 20,000 Frenchmen under Napoleon met 40,000 Austrians, including 7,000 cavalry and 200 pieces of cannon, which irresistibly swept Napoleon's troops before them till Demas, so anxiously expected, arrived with a reserve of 6,000 men, arrived, and changed when the battle was deemed lost. The tide was turned. The Austrians were overthrown with terrible slaughter. Twenty thousand men of both sides lay dead on the field. Demas, the greatest general Napoleon ever had, was among them. The first consul was left with only 10,000 men. He was deeply bowed, and his eyes were closed. He was carried to his tent, and he died there. The bridge and the battle were won. For this deed of terrible energy Napoleon promoted Lannes on the spot.

THE COMPILER.

For the Compiler. H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1859.

Democratic State Circle.

For Auditor General, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia. For Surgeon General, JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

News, etc.

President Buchanan has no thought of being a candidate for a second term. Mr. Stephen D. Anderson has been appointed chief clerk in the Post-office at Philadelphia. He has edited the *Pennsylvania* for several years. The first battle has been fought between the allied armies and the Austrians, in which the latter have been defeated. The battle was fought on the 21st inst. at Montebello, between 15,000 Austrians, under Gen. Stadion, on the one side, and 6,000 or 7,000 French and a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, under Gen. Forey, on the other. The battle continued during four hours, when the Austrians retreated behind the Pa. leaving it reported, 1,500 or 2,000 dead upon the field. The French loss is said to be between 600 and 700, including many officers. A number of Austrians were taken prisoners, and had been forwarded to Marseilles.

The United States and the European War.

Washington, June 8.—The administration has not yet fully determined on its course of action pending the war in Europe, but has under consideration a declaration or statement of the principles by which the United States, as a neutral, will be governed. It will clearly set forth the just rights of American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, which, as far as possible, the administration designs to protect. The precise positions which will be assumed cannot now be ascertained, but they approximate to the principles heretofore declared in similar cases. The free ships make free goods articles of contraband of war, except arms and munitions of war, and the goods of a friend captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation, and that the rights of war ought not, in the nature of things, to extend further than to exact from neutrals the interruption of all trade with a blockaded port, and to subject articles contraband of war to capture and confiscation.

The official expression will involve the discussion of important collateral questions, including that of blockade, and as to how far this belligerent right should be exercised.

The Democracy Uniting.

Some of our Black Republican opponents have so zealously engaged in endeavoring to argue themselves into the belief that the grand old Democratic party is disorganized and no longer basis for their assertions than their hopes and wishes. To those who are calculating upon being elected by the party, the following paragraphs, which we cut from the New Haven Palladium:

"As members of the Opposition, we never calculated any gain from this family jar of the Democracy, nor do we now. In fact, they generally end in a closer union than before. But with the Opposition a split is split, and they try to fix it up, the more of a split it becomes." This seems to be the frank and honest confession of a man who has built his hopes of success upon Democratic "family jars," and been grievously disappointed. He knows how to estimate these "differences"—he is forced to acknowledge that "they generally end in a closer union than before." This is eminently true. This is the spirit which, by uniting the Democratic party through-out every section, and by uniting the party South, East and West. There is springing up, everywhere, a feeling of loyalty to the organization of the party that promises to lay strong hands on all who are seeking to introduce issues that will divide and thus defeat the party. The questions upon which we have differed are being dropped. Personal preferences and prejudices are being cast aside, and the party are now closing up their ranks, firmly and unitedly, to prepare for the great contest of 1860. Our leaders advocate national measures—measures that will prove of benefit to the whole Union. It is a well-established fact that our country has grown prosperous under Democratic rulers and the policy adopted by them. The Democratic party has, for the largest part of our national history, been the guardian of our national honor, and a Democratic administration is today carrying to a successful every great foreign conquest. Triumph follows triumph, and every portion of the country feels the benefit of a policy wise and successful. Let the patriotic masses of the Democracy ponder on these things. They have only to insist on loyalty to the organization that has conferred such priceless service on our country, and order to insure future triumphs to their cause.

Nobly Said.

In the case of the convicted and sentenced Oberlin slave rescuers, whom the Abolitionists hoped to have discharged from imprisonment, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, on *habeas corpus*, Judge Swan thus nobly concludes the opinion of the court:

"As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution of this State by interfering with fugitives from justice. But if a weary, frightened slave would appear to me to protest him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a covert from those who were on his track—there are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the instincts of human sympathy. And I did, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a *habeas corpus*, and was then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law: 'The prisoners must be remanded.'"

Judge Swan was elected by the Republican party, and a few days after his delivery of the above sentiments his party met in State convention to nominate a judge of the Supreme Court, and selected another man to take his place.

A Good Retort.—The Jackson girl, who married the negro, and who was the subject of the *Free Press* and a *London* paper, was called upon to assume the relation of maturity to something blacker than his alleged paternal ancestor.

You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in (by accident), of one or two lines, not suited to their taste, and you will be sure to hear of it.

THE COMPILER.

For the Compiler. H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1859.

Democratic State Circle.

For Auditor General, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia. For Surgeon General, JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

News, etc.

President Buchanan has no thought of being a candidate for a second term. Mr. Stephen D. Anderson has been appointed chief clerk in the Post-office at Philadelphia. He has edited the *Pennsylvania* for several years. The first battle has been fought between the allied armies and the Austrians, in which the latter have been defeated. The battle was fought on the 21st inst. at Montebello, between 15,000 Austrians, under Gen. Stadion, on the one side, and 6,000 or 7,000 French and a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, under Gen. Forey, on the other. The battle continued during four hours, when the Austrians retreated behind the Pa. leaving it reported, 1,500 or 2,000 dead upon the field. The French loss is said to be between 600 and 700, including many officers. A number of Austrians were taken prisoners, and had been forwarded to Marseilles.

The United States and the European War.

Washington, June 8.—The administration has not yet fully determined on its course of action pending the war in Europe, but has under consideration a declaration or statement of the principles by which the United States, as a neutral, will be governed. It will clearly set forth the just rights of American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, which, as far as possible, the administration designs to protect. The precise positions which will be assumed cannot now be ascertained, but they approximate to the principles heretofore declared in similar cases. The free ships make free goods articles of contraband of war, except arms and munitions of war, and the goods of a friend captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation, and that the rights of war ought not, in the nature of things, to extend further than to exact from neutrals the interruption of all trade with a blockaded port, and to subject articles contraband of war to capture and confiscation.

The official expression will involve the discussion of important collateral questions, including that of blockade, and as to how far this belligerent right should be exercised.

The Democracy Uniting.

Some of our Black Republican opponents have so zealously engaged in endeavoring to argue themselves into the belief that the grand old Democratic party is disorganized and no longer basis for their assertions than their hopes and wishes. To those who are calculating upon being elected by the party, the following paragraphs, which we cut from the New Haven Palladium:

"As members of the Opposition, we never calculated any gain from this family jar of the Democracy, nor do we now. In fact, they generally end in a closer union than before. But with the Opposition a split is split, and they try to fix it up, the more of a split it becomes." This seems to be the frank and honest confession of a man who has built his hopes of success upon Democratic "family jars," and been grievously disappointed. He knows how to estimate these "differences"—he is forced to acknowledge that "they generally end in a closer union than before." This is eminently true. This is the spirit which, by uniting the Democratic party through-out every section, and by uniting the party South, East and West. There is springing up, everywhere, a feeling of loyalty to the organization of the party that promises to lay strong hands on all who are seeking to introduce issues that will divide and thus defeat the party. The questions upon which we have differed are being dropped. Personal preferences and prejudices are being cast aside, and the party are now closing up their ranks, firmly and unitedly, to prepare for the great contest of 1860. Our leaders advocate national measures—measures that will prove of benefit to the whole Union. It is a well-established fact that our country has grown prosperous under Democratic rulers and the policy adopted by them. The Democratic party has, for the largest part of our national history, been the guardian of our national honor, and a Democratic administration is today carrying to a successful every great foreign conquest. Triumph follows triumph, and every portion of the country feels the benefit of a policy wise and successful. Let the patriotic masses of the Democracy ponder on these things. They have only to insist on loyalty to the organization that has conferred such priceless service on our country, and order to insure future triumphs to their cause.

Nobly Said.

In the case of the convicted and sentenced Oberlin slave rescuers, whom the Abolitionists hoped to have discharged from imprisonment, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, on *habeas corpus*, Judge Swan thus nobly concludes the opinion of the court:

"As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution of this State by interfering with fugitives from justice. But if a weary, frightened slave would appear to me to protest him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a covert from those who were on his track—there are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the instincts of human sympathy. And I did, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a *habeas corpus*, and was then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law: 'The prisoners must be remanded.'"

Judge Swan was elected by the Republican party, and a few days after his delivery of the above sentiments his party met in State convention to nominate a judge of the Supreme Court, and selected another man to take his place.

A Good Retort.—The Jackson girl, who married the negro, and who was the subject of the *Free Press* and a *London* paper, was called upon to assume the relation of maturity to something blacker than his alleged paternal ancestor.

You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in (by accident), of one or two lines, not suited to their taste, and you will be sure to hear of it.

THE COMPILER.

For the Compiler. H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1859.

Democratic State Circle.

For Auditor General, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia. For Surgeon General, JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

News, etc.

President Buchanan has no thought of being a candidate for a second term. Mr. Stephen D. Anderson has been appointed chief clerk in the Post-office at Philadelphia. He has edited the *Pennsylvania* for several years. The first battle has been fought between the allied armies and the Austrians, in which the latter have been defeated. The battle was fought on the 21st inst. at Montebello, between 15,000 Austrians, under Gen. Stadion, on the one side, and 6,000 or 7,000 French and a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, under Gen. Forey, on the other. The battle continued during four hours, when the Austrians retreated behind the Pa. leaving it reported, 1,500 or 2,000 dead upon the field. The French loss is said to be between 600 and 700, including many officers. A number of Austrians were taken prisoners, and had been forwarded to Marseilles.

The United States and the European War.

Washington, June 8.—The administration has not yet fully determined on its course of action pending the war in Europe, but has under consideration a declaration or statement of the principles by which the United States, as a neutral, will be governed. It will clearly set forth the just rights of American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, which, as far as possible, the administration designs to protect. The precise positions which will be assumed cannot now be ascertained, but they approximate to the principles heretofore declared in similar cases. The free ships make free goods articles of contraband of war, except arms and munitions of war, and the goods of a friend captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation, and that the rights of war ought not, in the nature of things, to extend further than to exact from neutrals the interruption of all trade with a blockaded port, and to subject articles contraband of war to capture and confiscation.

The official expression will involve the discussion of important collateral questions, including that of blockade, and as to how far this belligerent right should be exercised.

The Democracy Uniting.

Some of our Black Republican opponents have so zealously engaged in endeavoring to argue themselves into the belief that the grand old Democratic party is disorganized and no longer basis for their assertions than their hopes and wishes. To those who are calculating upon being elected by the party, the following paragraphs, which we cut from the New Haven Palladium:

"As members of the Opposition, we never calculated any gain from this family jar of the Democracy, nor do we now. In fact, they generally end in a closer union than before. But with the Opposition a split is split, and they try to fix it up, the more of a split it becomes." This seems to be the frank and honest confession of a man who has built his hopes of success upon Democratic "family jars," and been grievously disappointed. He knows how to estimate these "differences"—he is forced to acknowledge that "they generally end in a closer union than before." This is eminently true. This is the spirit which, by uniting the Democratic party through-out every section, and by uniting the party South, East and West. There is springing up, everywhere, a feeling of loyalty to the organization of the party that promises to lay strong hands on all who are seeking to introduce issues that will divide and thus defeat the party. The questions upon which we have differed are being dropped. Personal preferences and prejudices are being cast aside, and the party are now closing up their ranks, firmly and unitedly, to prepare for the great contest of 1860. Our leaders advocate national measures—measures that will prove of benefit to the whole Union. It is a well-established fact that our country has grown prosperous under Democratic rulers and the policy adopted by them. The Democratic party has, for the largest part of our national history, been the guardian of our national honor, and a Democratic administration is today carrying to a successful every great foreign conquest. Triumph follows triumph, and every portion of the country feels the benefit of a policy wise and successful. Let the patriotic masses of the Democracy ponder on these things. They have only to insist on loyalty to the organization that has conferred such priceless service on our country, and order to insure future triumphs to their cause.

Nobly Said.

In the case of the convicted and sentenced Oberlin slave rescuers, whom the Abolitionists hoped to have discharged from imprisonment, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, on *habeas corpus*, Judge Swan thus nobly concludes the opinion of the court:

"As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution of this State by interfering with fugitives from justice. But if a weary, frightened slave would appear to me to protest him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a covert from those who were on his track—there are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the instincts of human sympathy. And I did, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a *habeas corpus*, and was then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law: 'The prisoners must be remanded.'"

Judge Swan was elected by the Republican party, and a few days after his delivery of the above sentiments his party met in State convention to nominate a judge of the Supreme Court, and selected another man to take his place.

A Good Retort.—The Jackson girl, who married the negro, and who was the subject of the *Free Press* and a *London* paper, was called upon to assume the relation of maturity to something blacker than his alleged paternal ancestor.

You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in (by accident), of one or two lines, not suited to their taste, and you will be sure to hear of it.

THE COMPILER.

For the Compiler. H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1859.

Democratic State Circle.

For Auditor General, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia. For Surgeon General, JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

News, etc.

President Buchanan has no thought of being a candidate for a second term. Mr. Stephen D. Anderson has been appointed chief clerk in the Post-office at Philadelphia. He has edited the *Pennsylvania* for several years. The first battle has been fought between the allied armies and the Austrians, in which the latter have been defeated. The battle was fought on the 21st inst. at Montebello, between 15,000 Austrians, under Gen. Stadion, on the one side, and 6,000 or 7,000 French and a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, under Gen. Forey, on the other. The battle continued during four hours, when the Austrians retreated behind the Pa. leaving it reported, 1,500 or 2,000 dead upon the field. The French loss is said to be between 600 and 700, including many officers. A number of Austrians were taken prisoners, and had been forwarded to Marseilles.

The United States and the European War.

Washington, June 8.—The administration has not yet fully determined on its course of action pending the war in Europe, but has under consideration a declaration or statement of the principles by which the United States, as a neutral, will be governed. It will clearly set forth the just rights of American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, which, as far as possible, the administration designs to protect. The precise positions which will be assumed cannot now be ascertained, but they approximate to the principles heretofore declared in similar cases. The free ships make free goods articles of contraband of war, except arms and munitions of war, and the goods of a friend captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation, and that the rights of war ought not, in the nature of things, to extend further than to exact from neutrals the interruption of all trade with a blockaded port, and to subject articles contraband of war to capture and confiscation.

The official expression will involve the discussion of important collateral questions, including that of blockade, and as to how far this belligerent right should be exercised.

The Democracy Uniting.

Some of our Black Republican opponents have so zealously engaged in endeavoring to argue themselves into the belief that the grand old Democratic party is disorganized and no longer basis for their assertions than their hopes and wishes. To those who are calculating upon being elected by the party, the following paragraphs, which we cut from the New Haven Palladium:

"As members of the Opposition, we never calculated any gain from this family jar of the Democracy, nor do we now. In fact, they generally end in a closer union than before. But with the Opposition a split is split, and they try to fix it up, the more of a split it becomes." This seems to be the frank and honest confession of a man who has built his hopes of success upon Democratic "family jars," and been grievously disappointed. He knows how to estimate these "differences"—he is forced to acknowledge that "they generally end in a closer union than before." This is eminently true. This is the spirit which, by uniting the Democratic party through-out every section, and by uniting the party South, East and West. There is springing up, everywhere, a feeling of loyalty to the organization of the party that promises to lay strong hands on all who are seeking to introduce issues that will divide and thus defeat the party. The questions upon which we have differed are being dropped. Personal preferences and prejudices are being cast aside, and the party are now closing up their ranks, firmly and unitedly, to prepare for the great contest of 1860. Our leaders advocate national measures—measures that will prove of benefit to the whole Union. It is a well-established fact that our country has grown prosperous under Democratic rulers and the policy adopted by them. The Democratic party has, for the largest part of our national history, been the guardian of our national honor, and a Democratic administration is today carrying to a successful every great foreign conquest. Triumph follows triumph, and every portion of the country feels the benefit of a policy wise and successful. Let the patriotic masses of the Democracy ponder on these things. They have only to insist on loyalty to the organization that has conferred such priceless service on our country, and order to insure future triumphs to their cause.

Nobly Said.

In the case of the convicted and sentenced Oberlin slave rescuers, whom the Abolitionists hoped to have discharged from imprisonment, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, on *habeas corpus*, Judge Swan thus nobly concludes the opinion of the court:

"As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution of this State by interfering with fugitives from justice. But if a weary, frightened slave would appear to me to protest him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a covert from those who were on his track—there are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the instincts of human sympathy. And I did, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a *habeas corpus*, and was then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law: 'The prisoners must be remanded.'"

Judge Swan was elected by the Republican party, and a few days after his delivery of the above sentiments his party met in State convention to nominate a judge of the Supreme Court, and selected another man to take his place.

A Good Retort.—The Jackson girl, who married the negro, and who was the subject of the *Free Press* and a *London* paper, was called upon to assume the relation of maturity to something blacker than his alleged paternal ancestor.

You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in (by accident), of one or two lines, not suited to their taste, and you will be sure to hear of it.

THE COMPILER.

For the Compiler. H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1859.

Democratic State Circle.

For Auditor General, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia. For Surgeon General, JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

News, etc.

President Buchanan has no thought of being a candidate for a second term. Mr. Stephen D. Anderson has been appointed chief clerk in the Post-office at Philadelphia. He has edited the *Pennsylvania* for several years. The first battle has been fought between the allied armies and the Austrians, in which the latter have been defeated. The battle was fought on the 21st inst. at Montebello, between 15,000 Austrians, under Gen. Stadion, on the one side, and 6,000 or 7,000 French and a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, under Gen. Forey, on the other. The battle continued during four hours, when the Austrians retreated behind the Pa. leaving it reported, 1,500 or 2,000 dead upon the field. The French loss is said to be between 600 and 700, including many officers. A number of Austrians were taken prisoners, and had been forwarded to Marseilles.

The United States and the European War.

Washington, June 8.—The administration has not yet fully determined on its course of action pending the war in Europe, but has under consideration a declaration or statement of the principles by which the United States, as a neutral, will be governed. It will clearly set forth the just rights of American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, which, as far as possible, the administration designs to protect. The precise positions which will be assumed cannot now be ascertained, but they approximate to the principles heretofore declared in similar cases. The free ships make free goods articles of contraband of war, except arms and munitions of war, and the goods of a friend captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation, and that the rights of war ought not, in the nature of things, to extend further than to exact from neutrals the interruption of all trade with a blockaded port, and to subject articles contraband of war to capture and confiscation.

The official expression will involve the discussion of important collateral questions, including that of blockade, and as to how far this belligerent right should be exercised.

The Democracy Uniting.

Some of our Black Republican opponents have so zealously engaged in endeavoring to argue themselves into the belief that the grand old Democratic party is disorganized and no longer basis for their assertions than their hopes and wishes. To those who are calculating upon being elected by the party, the following paragraphs, which we cut from the New Haven Palladium:

"As members of the Opposition, we never calculated any gain from this family jar of the Democracy, nor do we now. In fact, they generally end in a closer union than before. But with the Opposition a split is split, and they try to fix it up, the more of a split it becomes." This seems to be the frank and honest confession of a man who has built his hopes of success upon Democratic "family jars," and been grievously disappointed. He knows how to estimate these "differences"—he is forced to acknowledge that "they generally end in a closer union than before." This is eminently true. This is the spirit which, by uniting the Democratic party through-out every section, and by uniting the party South, East and West. There is springing up, everywhere, a feeling of loyalty to the organization of the party that promises to lay strong hands on all who are seeking to introduce issues that will divide and thus defeat the party. The questions upon which we have differed are being dropped. Personal preferences and prejudices are being cast aside, and the party are now closing up their ranks, firmly and unitedly, to prepare for the great contest of 1860. Our leaders advocate national measures—measures that will prove of benefit to the whole Union. It is a well-established fact that our country has grown prosperous under Democratic rulers and the policy adopted by them. The Democratic party has, for the largest part of our national history, been the guardian of our national honor, and a Democratic administration is today carrying to a successful every great foreign conquest. Triumph follows triumph, and every portion of the country feels the benefit of a policy wise and successful. Let the patriotic masses of the Democracy ponder on these things. They have only to insist on loyalty to the organization that has conferred such priceless service on our country, and order to insure future triumphs to their cause.

Reduced prices at FAHNESTOCKS',
SHAWLS.—Stella Mantles, Printed Cashmere
 and Delaine Shawls, cheap, at the new store
A. SCOTT & SON,
 Opposite the Eagle Hotel.

I BEG leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that I have made arrangements with a first-class workman to furnish me with Boots and Shoes of home manufacture.

April 18. R. F. McILHENY.

also, Oak and Walnut Chamber Sets, Oak and Walnut Extension Tables, Dining Room and Parlor Chairs, Sideboards, Hair and Flusk Mats, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, &c., &c.

March 21, 1859. Jy

GEORGE & HENRY WAMPLER will make
 house Spouting and put on the same low,
 or country produce. Farmers and all
 wishing their houses, barns, &c., spout-
 ed do well to give them a call.
 18, '53. **G. & H. WAMPLER.**

received have made arrangements, which they will be ready to supply in any quantities, at the lowest prices, as the Railroad is completed. They will receive orders.

LEADS, BUEHLER & KURTZ.
1859.

BUILDING M
always on
low rates at

114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
Good Druggists and Fancy Goods

Feb. 18, 1899. W

THE subscriber r
tention of the h
plete assortment of I
TERS, of almost ever
examine for yourself
—at

MATERIALS.—Paints, Oils, &c.,
hand and will be furnished at
FABNESTOCKS'.

Feb. 14, 1899. If

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies to his full and complete assortment of **LADIES' SHOES and GAITERS**, of almost every style and color. Call and examine for yourself—no trouble to show goods—
—at
R. F. McILHENY'S,
Opposite No. 2102 N. W. NEWS-APPEAL BUILDING